

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

From Turner & Co. we have received the February number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following list of articles:—
 "Frederick the Great, III." Illustrated.
 "Tell Me." "Deaf, Blind, and Fish." Fourth paper. Illustrated. "The Andes and the Amazon." Illustrated. "South-east Sauntering in England." (Saunter V.) Illustrated. "The Consequences." "Anteros." II. "Flood-tide." "Mirabell." "A Bravo Lady." Illustrated. "Mary Russell Mitford." "Along the Wires." "Paraguay and her Enemies." with a map of Paraguay. "A Promise is a Promise." "The Game Water-fowl of America." "Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price." By Lord Lytton. "A Chat on Bells." "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer."
 From the article entitled "A Chat on Bells," we quote as follows:—

The bell most frequently heard in Catholic countries is that which is rung in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, especially since these sounds, originally intended as an admonition to prayers, have become signals for the beginning of school-hours and the return home of the weary laborer in the fields from his day's work. The evening bell is by far the oldest, as we may judge from the severity with which the curfew (*coucoureux*) was enforced by the Norman masters of England, who prohibited the burning of any fire or light after this bell had been rung at seven or eight o'clock. This was, however, by no means an ancient custom of Norman tyranny, for the same regulations prevailed nearly throughout Christendom in order to protect the houses, which were almost universally of wood, from being burned and robbed by evil-doers. It was only under Pope John XXII. in 1330, that the three recitals of the Ave Maria, which are now customary in Catholic countries, were required during the ringing of this evening bell. These prayers were originally prescribed as a protection against the infidels and an intercession for the souls of the slain crusaders; now they are not unfairly suggestive of a blessing invoked upon the finished labors of the day. Travelers give most impressive descriptions of the deep and touching impression produced by the instantaneous effect of this custom, when the first sound of the bell produces in the house and on the high-road, on the public promenade and in the crowded assembly, an immediate cessation of work or movement—all diffuse their huts, the devout sink on their knees, and a whole population invokes in silence the aid of Heaven.

The tolling of bells arose originally, and in the very oldest times apparently, from a desire of dying persons thus to appeal to their brethren to offer prayers in their behalf. Gradually, however, the custom prevailed of making this appeal not for the living but for the departed, and special modifications were introduced in order to inform the neighborhood of the sex, age, and condition of the deceased. In Protestant countries this custom has become almost obsolete, although in England the passing bell is yet occasionally rung to announce a death. But the tolling of bells during the funeral is still the more general in spite of its superstitious origin. It was first intended to keep off evil spirits from the procession; and hence not only church bells were rung, but the mourners also were armed with small hand-bells for the same purpose. This is one of the most curious cases in which Christianity long continued the usages of heathen antiquity, for the latter also employed "sounding brass" to keep off demons at the time of public sacrifices and solemn ceremonies. A similar reason led to the ringing of a small bell which precedes the priest who carries the holy communion to a dying person, and which invariably accompanies the "venerable" on its white horse when the Pope is on his travels. These bells obtained in some mysterious way so sacred a character that the oath were sworn upon them in England—a custom which still survives in Ireland; so that, as late as 1832, a rural justice of the peace in the county of Clare allowed such an oath to be sworn on a very ancient "Clog-organ," or Golden Bell. Thieves are reported to have been so afraid of the powers of this bell that they have preferred confessing their guilt and restoring the stolen property to being confronted with the dread instrument. This Golden Bell has, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, belonged to a family of Keane, of Beoch Park. It is of very rude shape, oval, cast of bronze, and covered with thin plates of gilt silver, and in its way, beyond doubt, one of the most remarkable bells in existence.

In Schiller's admirable poem, "The Bell," the words *fulgura ferunt*, "I break lightning," are added to the other powers with which bells are endowed, and present another instance of the perversion of a good and appropriate custom into vile superstition. The early Church permitted the ringing of bells upon the approach of violent storms and the breaking out of fires, in order to summon good Christians to offer their prayers to the Almighty in behalf of the poor sufferers. Soon, however, the opinion began to prevail that the bells themselves possessed a magic power to scatter thunder-clouds, to drive off hail, and to extinguish fires, because all these pernicious occurrences were vulgarly ascribed to the agency of evil demons, and the consecrated bell could defy the emissaries of Satan. Even the Reformation was not quite able to dispel this common error; and down to the last century violent disputes were carried on on the question, whether it was the magic power of holy bells, or merely the concussion of the air caused by their ringing, which occasionally succeeded in breaking tempest-clouds. Finally, however, careful observation led to the conviction that the ringing of bells, so far from being useful on such occasions, actually caused great calamities; and the Academy of Paris once published a remarkable case of twenty-four neighboring churches being destroyed by lightning while their bells were rung, although other churches, which lay between, remained unharmed because they kept silence.

Really useful bells are, on the other hand, the huge instruments suspended on exposed rocks on dangerous coasts, like that on Bell Rock, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where already the old monks of Aberbrothock used to ring a bell in foul weather, in order to warn vessels off the treacherous rock. Other localities on the English and French coasts have even two or more bells for similar purposes. Nor are they wanting on high mountain passes, as on the Great Venn and near the famous convent of St. Bernard, while in Russia the village bells are rung during heavy snow storms for the benefit of bewildered travelers.

As every good ear instinctively loves to hear harmonious sounds in the ringing of bells, the latter have from time immemorial been subjected to various processes in order to make

them musical. In a MS. which is ascribed to the sixth century, a monk is already seen busily engaged in striking five little bells which are suspended on an iron rod, and the probability is that such miniature chimes were used to direct and accompany the chanting of psalms and hymns. England has always been renowned for successful efforts of this kind. A Cambridge printer, Fabian Stedman, published already in the seventeenth century a book on "Change-ringing in regular penls," and a famous society of college youths, presided over by wardens, used to travel about the country practising on all church steeples to which they could obtain access, and amusing the people by their strange performances. England became known abroad as the Ringing Island, and the art was reduced to strict and useful rules. The Netherlands are, however, now the real home of chimes, of which the first was there made in 1487 by an artist of Alost. Nearly every church steeple and tower there has its set of bells, which are nowadays rarely played by hand, but by means of a regular mechanism, performing after the manner of clock-work, and yet allowing a musical artist free access to the keyboard. The larger cities can by no means boast of the fine chimes, though Amsterdam has one of twenty bells, which weigh 25,000 pounds; but the finest and fullest are often found in smaller places, and the comparatively insignificant town of Delft boasts of the largest and most costly chime in the world.

Miniature chimes of the simplest kind are finally found in districts where grazing of cattle is practised by a people naturally endowed with a keen appreciation of musical sounds, as in Thuringia and Switzerland. In these regions the bells with which the herds are provided are so attuned that their sound harmonizes, and under all circumstances produce pleasing effects. This has led to the well-known *Bells des Vaches*, a kind of national song of the Swiss, which was said to exercise such irresistible effects on the minds of the people, especially when away from their native mountains, that the French kings had to prohibit its being played by regimental bands, lest their faithful Swiss guards should sicken and die of homesickness!

Russia holds the foremost rank with regard to the number and size of her bells. Every church has its complete set, and Moscow is said to possess alone seventeen hundred of them; while a single steeple boasts of four stories, with thirty-seven large bells. Hence the noise is almost appalling, especially on holidays, and most especially on Easter-Sunday, when every body, from the highest to the lowest, has the right to mount a steeple and strike the bells as long and as hard as he chooses. The Church of St. John (Joan), in the ancient city, claims the precedence over all others in point of number and fabulous size of its bells, although the accounts are so extraordinary in some cases as to make it difficult to ascertain the truth. It is certain, however, that after the city had been burned to make it useless to the French invaders, one of the bells, called the Big, and weighing 124,000 pounds, which had fallen to the ground, was recast at the Emperor's bidding, and then gradually, thanks to the additions of the superior bell-metal—144,000 pounds. It is twenty-one feet high, and measures eighteen feet in diameter, while its outside is ornamented with the images of the Imperial family, and with *haut-relief* groups of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John. This is in all probability the largest bell in use; but its size is surpassed by one which seems never to have been hung even. It is called *Tzar Kobol*, the "Emperor of Bells," weighs 400,000 pounds, and measures twenty-two feet and a half in diameter. Cast in the days of the Empress Ann, it was for some unaccountable reason left in the city in the ground in which it had been formed, till the Emperor Nicholas ordered it to be taken out, and had it placed on a brick foundation at the foot of the great Joan. England also used to be particularly rich in bells till the days when the convents were destroyed; they were then recklessly disposed of, and scattered all over the world. It is reported that Henry VIII once weighed a hundred pounds and one of the belfries of London with four of the largest bells in the city, and that Sir Miles Partridge, who won the bet, had them melted down, and sold the valuable bell-metal. Others were sent to Russia, and many found on their way a grave in the waves. There are, however, numerous bells and sets of bells still in existence of great size and beauty; as the ten bells of the cathedral at Exeter; the twelve bells of Southwark, nine of which are over four hundred years old; and the famous chime of St. Leonard, in Shoreditch, which Queen Elizabeth enjoyed so much that she always stopped to listen to their merry ringing when they welcomed her on her return to London. "University Church, in Cambridge, has a set which Handel spoke of admiringly; and Great Tom, of Christ Church College, Oxford, is known all over England. The largest bells are of recent origin, and foremost among them are those of St. Peter's, in York Minster, and the famous hour-bell of the new Houses of Parliament. Big Ben, of Westminster—which weighs 33,600 pounds. The fondness of the common people for their bells is well illustrated by the popular song about London bells:—

Gay go up and gay go down,
Do ring the bells of London town.
Halfpence and farthings,
Say the bells of St. Martin's.
Oranges and lemons,
Say the bells of St. Clement's.
Pancakes and fritters,
Say the bells of St. Peter's.
Two sticks and an apple,
Say the bells of Whitechapel.
Kettles and pans,
Say the bells of St. Anne's.
You owe me ten shillings,
Say the bells of St. Helen's.
When will you pay me?
Say the bells of Old Bailey.
When I grow rich,
Say the bells of Shoreditch.
Pray when will that be?
Say the bells of Stepney.
I am sure I don't know,
Says the great bell of Bow.

In France the Vandal destruction of bells at the time of the great Revolution was even more fatal than in England, and yet here also a few remarkable chimes have been happily preserved. The most famous of all French bells is the great bourdon of Notre Dame, in Paris, which dates from the year 1400, when it received the name of the donor's wife, Jacqueline. It was, however, repeatedly recast, and at last with such success that its sound is now as magnificent as melodious, producing a perfect accord. In 1794 it was taken down, lest it should be used as an alarm-bell, and was not rehung till the celebration of the Concordat, in 1802, since which it is only rarely used, except on great holidays, when it requires sixteen men for its ringing. Other countries can boast likewise of fine bells, and Germany has especially some of the most musical; but many can, unfortunately, no longer be used, because their ringing might endanger the

steeples in which they are suspended. Erfurth boasts of a gigantic Maria Gloria, which is for this reason condemned to perpetual silence; while the largest of all is probably hanging in the steeple of St. Stephen's, in Vienna. It was cast, under Joseph I., out of one hundred and eighty cannons, taken from the Turks, and is most richly adorned with an abundance of sculptures and inscriptions; and yet it is claimed for the bell of the Strasbourg Cathedral that it surpasses all the bells of the world in beauty of form and richness of ornamentation.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The Last Will and Testament of the Right Hon. George Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, Esq., of Eaton Hall, Cheshire; Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, Dorset; and Grosvenor House, London, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to his relict, the Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, and his sons-in-law, the Right Hon. Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, Earl of Macclesfield, and Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the joint acting executors. The trustees appointed are his sons-in-law, Lord Wenlock and Lord Leigh. The personality was sworn under £800,000. The will is dated April 17, 1867, with five codicils, the last dated August 31, 1868; and his lordship died at Fonthill, Wiltshire, October 31, 1869, aged 74, leaving two sons and eight daughters. The bequests are numerous and large. To his Private Secretary, W. R. Glennie, he leaves £400 a year; to George Allen, his Election Agent, £200 a year; John R. Lyons, £200 a year; Samuel Ellett, £120 a year; George Hughes, his Bailiff Agent, £100 a year; Thomas Fleming, £100 a year; John Richmond, his Dorchester agent, £80 a year; G. T. West, late porter at the Grosvenor Estate Office, London, £60 a year; and to Eleanor, daughter of his late agent, W. Batten, of Shaftesbury, £40 a year; to Lord Ebury, his lordships' brother, £20,000; to Cecil T. Parker, £10,000. He bequeathes to his daughter, Lady Theodora, on the decease of his relict, certain estates in Motcombe; and to his son-in-law, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, certain estates in Wiltshire. His estates in Dorsetshire leaves to his son Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, subject to the Marchioness's life interest therein; and a provision for his daughter, Lady Theodora, to whom he has made an appointment in her favor from a sum of £50,000 under the will of the first marquess. He devotes to his eldest son, Hugh Lupus, now Marquis of Westminster, his estates in the county palatine of Chester and the principality of Wales; and leaves him all MSS. and books at Eaton Hall, with the gold trophies, armor, stone groups, marble statues, granite seats, Egyptian figures, together with all the ordinary household furniture. He also leaves to his eldest son all the Parliamentary books and papers at Grosvenor House, and all the furniture of Halkin Castle, Flintshire; his thoroughbred stud, his silver stars, gold ornaments, the onyx George set in brilliants, court sword, and Count Orloff's sabre, Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Steward's uniform, Garter robes; and Parliamentary robes and coronet. There are certain jewels left to his wife for her life, which, after her decease, are to revert to the holder of the title as heirlooms. His lordship has made bequests by way of remembrance to each of his daughters, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Wenlock, Lady Leigh, Lady Octavia, and Lady Theodora. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife for life, and, after her decease, to his son, Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, absolutely.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety. DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, AND THREE TRIMMINGS. SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES AND ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC. From \$1.00 to \$50.00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods. Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fabrics. Fancy Costumes for Manquevards, Bails, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERNS, DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, 36 1/2 St. PHILADELPHIA.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES.

FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.
 Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing let of July, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
 No. 1. Note size, 3/4 by 4 1/2 inches, of white paper, 50 per cent. of the total quantity.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 5 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 5 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.
 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, of buff or manilla paper.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

The envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely contain the contents, and to be delivered to the postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the boxes or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, the boxes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivery, including all expenses of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire, and that the contractor must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are invited to submit samples of their own type and quality, and to make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it is not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and security of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered or received, unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit specimens thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES IS OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale, or for purposes of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended July 30, 1869, was as follows, viz:—
 No. 1. Note size—1,144,000.
 No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
 No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
 No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
 No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—34,900,000.
 No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
 No. 7. Official size—604,650.
 No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
 Wrappers—3,500,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 24-pounder Parrot Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 380 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore be required accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc." and addressed to A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Diseases. Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Scars, and Sores of every conceivable character. S. S. E. ELEVENTH Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—
 For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate pier, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the ground, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHAUR, Jr., No. 305 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
 119 wfm 111 H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 24 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park, through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.
 117 mwt 72 DAVID F. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commission.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty. You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 25 cents PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH

ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash.

12 41

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND

PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 cents

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRY,

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

11 26 31

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 420 WASHINGTON